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I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

# 5

In accordance with the Patents (Companies Re-registration) Rules 1982, if a company named in this certificate and any accompanying documents has re-registered under the Companies Act 1980 with the same name as that with which it was registered immediately before re-registration save for the substitution as, or inclusion as, the last part of the name of the words "public limited company" or their equivalents in Welsh, references to the name of the company in this certificate and any accompanying documents shall be treated as references to the name with which it is so re-registered.

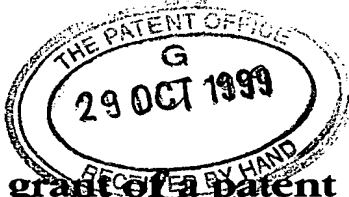
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Dated 17 August 2000

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# Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

1. Your reference

99B140/RJB

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

**9925648.9**

**29 OCT 1999**

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

The BOC Group plc, Chertsey Road, Windlesham, Surrey, GU20 6HJ

Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)

884627002

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

England

4. Title of the invention

Improvements in Valves

5. Name of your agent (*if you have one*)

Roger James Bousfield

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (*including the postcode*)

The BOC Group plc, Chertsey Road, Windlesham, Surrey, GU20 6HJ

Patents ADP number (*if you know it*)

973131002

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (*if you know it*) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number  
(*if you know it*)

Date of filing  
(*day / month / year*)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing  
(*day / month / year*)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (*Answer 'Yes' if:*

Yes

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
  - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
  - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
- See note (d))

# Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form	0
Description	5
Claim(s)	2
Abstract	0
Drawing(s)	1 + 1 1/4

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	0
Translations of priority documents	0
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	0
Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	1
Request for substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)	0
Any other documents (please specify)	0

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

29.10.99

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Roger James Bousfield  
(01276) 477222

## Warning

After an application for a patent has been filed, the Comptroller of the Patent Office will consider whether publication or communication of the invention should be prohibited or restricted under Section 22 of the Patents Act 1977. You will be informed if it is necessary to prohibit or restrict your invention in this way. Furthermore, if you live in the United Kingdom, Section 23 of the Patents Act 1977 stops you from applying for a patent abroad without first getting written permission from the Patent Office unless an application has been filed at least 6 weeks beforehand in the United Kingdom for a patent for the same invention and either no direction prohibiting publication or communication has been given, or any such direction has been revoked.

## Notes

- If you need help to fill in this form or you have any questions, please contact the Patent Office on 0645 500505.
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### IMPROVEMENTS IN VALVES

The present invention relates to valves and in particular to pressure relief valves.

It is known, for example, to locate a pressure relief valve between high and low pressure regions in a pneumatic or vacuum system such valves are actuated at a predetermined differential pressure to relieve the high pressure either to the low pressure region or to atmosphere. This known type of pressure relief valve uses either a spring or sometimes gravity alone to bias a valve stem towards a co-operating valve seat to maintain the valve in a normally closed position.

When this type of valve is required to operate free of oscillations it is common practice to incorporate a damping mechanism. The damping mechanism requires components which are manufactured to close tolerances and in environments where condensation and/or solid deposition may be formed within the valve this presents a risk of malfunction particularly with a spring-biased mechanism.

It is an aim of the present invention to provide a valve which incorporates a magnetic means for biasing the valve towards its closed position and which operates substantially free of oscillations while maintaining large internal clearances. This permits the valve to operate in environments where condensation and/or solid deposition may occur.

According to the present invention, a valve comprises a housing having an inlet and spaced therefrom an outlet, a passageway extending between the inlet and the outlet and means located in the passageway for controlling the flow of a fluid between the inlet and the outlet, the means including a valve assembly movable between a first open position spaced from a co-operating valve seat and a second closed position at which the valve assembly sealingly engages the valve seat, in which magnetic means is provided for biasing the valve assembly towards the second closed position

In a preferred embodiment, at least a portion of the valve assembly is in the form of or incorporates a permanent magnet and a further magnet is located adjacent the valve seat. The further magnet may be a permanent magnet or alternatively an electro-magnet.

An embodiment of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, reference being made to the accompanying drawing which is a cross-section of a pressure relief valve according to the present invention.

As shown, a pressure relief valve 1 includes a housing 2 having an inlet 4 and spaced therefrom an outlet 6. Located in the passageway extending between the inlet 4 and the outlet 6 is means including a valve assembly 8 and a co-operating valve seat 10 for controlling the flow of a fluid, for example a gas between the inlet 4 and said outlet 6.

The valve assembly 8 depends from a valve cap 9 of magnetic material which is sealingly engaged in the upper (as shown) end of the housing 2. Surrounding that portion of the valve assembly 8 within the valve cap 9 is a polymer bush 7.

The valve stem assembly 8 includes a valve stem 12 from which extends radially outwardly therefrom a recessed flange 17. Resting on the upper surface of the recessed flange 17 and surrounding the valve stem 12 are a polymer shock absorber 11 and a magnetic stainless steel washer 13.

Attached to the lower (as shown) end of the recessed flange 17 by means of a fastener 18 is a spherical seal pad 15 and located within the recessed flange 17 above the spherical seal pad 15 is a permanent magnet 14 mounted against a mounting aid 5.

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The valve seat 10 is made from magnetic material and adjacent the valve seat on that side of the valve seat opposite the spherical seal pad 15 is a magnet 16 also mounting against a mounting aid 5. The magnet 16 may be in the form of a permanent magnet or alternatively an electro-magnet.

As shown, a magnetic stainless steel sleeve 3 depends from the valve cap 9 and surrounds the valve assembly 8.

The pressure relief valve 1 operates between two stable positions, namely fully shut and fully open. With the valve 1 in its fully shut position as shown, fluid is prevented from flowing through the passageway between the inlet 4 and the outlet 6 of the housing 2 since the spherical seal pad 15 sealingly engages the valve seat 10. The valve 1 will remain shut until the pressure differential between the inlet 4 and the outlet 6 increases to such an extent that an upward (as shown) force is produced on the spherical sealing pad 15 which overcomes both the attractive force between the magnet 16 and the magnet 14 and the weight of the valve assembly 8. If the upward force produced by the pressure differential equals or surpasses the magnetic force and the weight of the valve assembly 8 then the spherical seal pad 15 separates from the valve seat 10 to allow the passage of gas from the inlet 4 to the outlet 6.

The magnetic force between the spherical seal pad 15 and the valve seat 10 is adjusted to provide a force greater than the weight of valve assembly 8 such that when the pressure differential causes the spherical seal pad 15 to separate from the valve seat 10, thus cancelling the magnetic force, the valve assembly 8 is lifted clear. The gas flow between the flange 17 and the sleeve 3 produces an upward force greater than the weight of the valve assembly 8 propelling it towards the fully open position against the top cap 9.

With the valve 1 fully open there are three forces involved, namely the weight of the valve assembly 8, the force produced by the pressure differential across the

recessed flange 17 and the magnetic force produced by the magnet 14 and the magnetic top cap 9. The magnetic force is adjusted to less than the weight of the valve assembly 8 by the relative positions of the magnet 14 and magnetic washer 13 to the valve top cap 9. This bridge could also be produced by incorporating an electro-magnet within or on the top cap 9.

When the force produced by the pressure differential between the flange 17 and the magnetic sleeve 3 is reduced the magnetic force cannot support the weight of the valve assembly 8 allowing it to lose contact with the top cap 9. The magnetic force between the valve assembly 8 and the top cap 9 becomes negligible as the valve assembly 8 falls downwards on the reduced gas glow until the closing magnetic force shuts the spherical seal pad 15 and the valve seat 10.

The pressure differential to initiate the opening by overcoming the magnetic force is greater than the pressure to move the valve assembly 8 to its fully open position. Similarly, the lower pressure differential required to initiate the closing by allowing the weight to overcome the magnetic force is lower than the pressure differential to keep the valve assembly 8 open and is not sufficient to support the weight of the valve assembly 8. This allows a free fall of the valve assembly 8 to the shut position.

The larger open and lesser closing pressure differentials are separated sufficiently to give a large hysteresis to prevent interactions between opening and closing as well as possible instability.

The shock absorber 11 provides a cushioning effect on the top surface of the valve stem assembly 8 to prevent or minimise valve flutter.

The polymer bush 7 protects the performance of the valve 1 in hostile environments by preventing deposition or corrosion on the sliding surfaces of the top cap 9 and the stem 12 of the valve assembly 8. The main function of the magnetic sleeve 3 is to



provide outlet ports and to keep the valve within predetermined boundaries. The fact that it is made from magnetic material prevents any lateral instability by biasing the valve assembly 8 towards the nearest point of the sleeve 3.

The spherical seal pad 15 and the valve seat 10 geometry are arranged such that irrespective of the attitude or eccentricity of the valve assembly 8 in the magnetic sleeve 3 sealing is achieved by toppling onto the valve seat 10 without the necessity of laterally centralising by sliding.

The magnetic mounting aids 5 can be in the form of a wavy washer or polymer that absorbs any sudden shock or vibration thereby preventing damage to the permanent magnets 14, 16 which are usually brittle.

A particular advantage of the above described valve 1 is that the said valve opens at a predetermined pressure differential and remains open with a much lower pressure because once the valve assembly 8 has moved away from the valve seat 10 the magnetic force is reduced significantly. Furthermore, the combination of magnets, magnetic and non-magnetic materials along with the weight of the valve assembly 8 allows the user to tune easily the operating range. This is accomplished by selecting the relative position of the permanent magnets 14, 16 and their contact area which forms the actual sealing surface between the valve assembly 8 and the valve seat 10.

CLAIMS

1. A valve comprising a housing having an inlet and space therefrom an outlet, a passageway extending between the inlet and the outlet, and means located in the passageway for controlling the flow of a fluid between the inlet and the outlet, the means including a valve assembly movable between a first open position spaced from a co-operating valve seat and a second closed position at which the valve assembly sealingly engages the valve seat, in which magnetic means is provided for biasing the valve stem assembly towards the second closed position.
2. A valve as claimed in Claim 1 in which at least a portion of the valve assembly is in the form of or incorporates a permanent magnet and a further magnet is located adjacent the valve seat.
3. A valve as claimed in Claim 2 in which the further magnet is a permanent magnet.
4. A valve as claimed in Claim 2 in which the further magnet is an electro-magnet.
5. A valve as claimed in any preceding claim in which the valve seat is made of magnetic material.
6. A valve as claimed in any preceding claim in which the valve assembly includes a spherical seal pad which sealingly engages the valve seat in the second closed position of the valve assembly.

7. A valve as claimed in any preceding claim in which the valve assembly depends from a valve cap made from magnetic material, which valve cap is sealingly attached to the housing.
8. A valve as claimed in Claim 7 in which an electro-magnet is unincorporated within or on the valve cap.
9. A valve as claimed in Claim 7 or 8 in which a magnetic sleeve depends from the valve cap and surrounds the valve assembly.
10. A valve as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 9 in which the valve assembly includes a shock absorber.
11. A valve as claimed in any one of Claims 7 to 10 in which a polymer bush is provided which surrounds that portion of the valve assembly within the valve cap.

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